

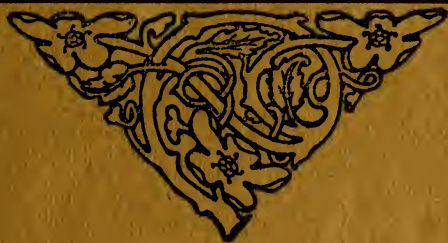
EXHIBITION  
*of*  
Mohammedan Art

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from the

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Caliphate Epoch to  
the XVIII Century



ORGANIZED BY

THE PERSIAN ART GALLERIES  
LONDON



SMITHSONIAN  
INSTITUTION

3069.





CATALOGUE  
OF  
MOHAMMEDAN ART

COMPRISING  
A COLLECTION OF EARLY OBJECTS

EXCAVATED UNDER THE  
SUPERVISION OF

H. KEVORKIAN

EXHIBITED FROM  
JANUARY 17<sup>th</sup> TO FEBRUARY 10<sup>th</sup>, 1912  
INCLUSIVE

AT THE FOLSOM GALLERIES  
396 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK



## INTRODUCTION

The term "Mohammedan Art" is generally recognized as embodying artistic achievements of all times by nationalities professing Mohammedan faith, but the term, however, comprises a meaning of greater significance.

As Christianity caused the foundation of a new school capable of expressing in terms of art the conception of life contained in this new religion, so did Mohammedanism contribute to art a new freedom of expression, thus establishing a new form of art (Mohammedan Art), the power of which was indicated by the manner in which it adapted itself in the course of centuries to different races in the East and in the West, a fact that has been generally ignored.

Even the archæologist and explorer went to the East in search of classic (antique) art alone, and, until recently, it was not thought worthy of consideration, the remains of a civilization that flourished in lands having as boundary the Indian Ocean on one side and the Mediterranean on the other, of an empire which for centuries was vaster and more powerful than the Roman Empire, when the latter was in the height of its political power.

The birth of Mohammedan art was of great value to the mind of Europe at a time when this was laid open to influences of all kinds, and from this point of view alone is it not worthy of our close attention?

In thus bringing together a number of objects of Mohammedan art from the Caliphate epoch to the XVIIIth Century, an attempt has been made to afford material for the study of the development of this art.

Owing to lack of space available for the exhibition, it had to be confined mainly to representations of Persian art which pre-

vailed during the early epochs of Mohammedanism and the later productions of pictorial art and book ornamentation only; a few other representative examples of later periods are included for the purpose of comparison, but carpets and textiles had to be excluded from this exhibition.

The main interest of this exhibition, however, lies in the collection discovered in Central Persia; discoveries that brought to light a wealth of immense artistic significance and beauty, that taught us the lesson that we must look in the soil of Persia for the masterpieces of early Mohammedan art.

For those who believe that "truth in art is sincerity" Mohammedan-Persian art will be comprehensible, and once they begin to feel the emotion that it has the power to communicate they will no longer consider it like "a poetry written in an unknown tongue."

H. KEVORKIAN.



## CERAMICS

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### 1—TRAY

Covered with ivory-white glaze, decorated underglaze with a line of Cufic inscription in Arabian character under and above which there are two symbolic ornaments in the shape of "Mihrab." Probably earliest known specimen of Islamic Ceramic production. Discovered at Rhages. IXth or Xth Century.

*Diameter, 15¾ inches.*

### 2—BOWL

Turquoise lustreless glaze, being decorated overglaze in enamel of red, blue, green and ivory, forming an elaborate arabesque circle of medallions, a band of Nashky inscription running round the rim on the reverse of the bowl. Discovered at Rhages, XIth Century.

*Diameter, 8 inches.*

### 3—BOTTLE

2200  
Oviform body, cylindrical neck and scalloped open mouth of a fine paste covered with aubergine-colored thin plain glaze. It is decorated in relief round the body with a band of Arabian inscription of large type and highly ornamental style which is enriched with figures of various animals elaborately designed. Discovered at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Height, 9⅞ inches.*

### 4—PRESENTATION CUP

Of a fine paste covered with pale turquoise thin glaze containing embossed figures of birds in great num-

ber distributed all over the interior surface of the object; a band of remarkably well-designed relief Cufic inscription surrounding this decoration; the entire decoration is carried out in brown underglaze painting, enriched by enamel and gold administered above the glaze. Rhages, XIth or XIIth Century.

*Diameter,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches; height, 3 inches.*

#### 5—BOWL

Of fine material, covered with lapis-lazuli blue glaze, decorated overglaze with polychromatic enamel and piece gold dividing the interior surface of the bowl into light radiating compartments filled in cross-like designs in keeping with Byzantian motives of decoration. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIth Century.

*Diameter,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches; height, 4 inches.*

#### 6—BOWL

800  
Of fine paste covered by ivory-white glaze, the whole decoration consisting of incised floral ornamentation. Discovered at Rhages, Xth or XIth Century.

*Diameter,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; height, 4 inches.*

#### 7—CUP

Of fine material covered with thin ivory-white glaze, representing simple and symbolic decoration in relief and painted underglaze consisting of figures of fish, and heart-shape ornaments in the interior of the cup. The exterior decoration consists of a broad band of Cufic inscription in polychromatic enamel. Rhages, XIth Century.

*Diameter, 7 inches.*

#### 8—BOWL

Of fine porcelainous substance covered by ivory-white glaze, decoration consisting of a dark blue band running round the rim. The upper part of the body contains elaborately incised and translucent arabesque scroll and chain form design. Discovered at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; height, 4 inches.*

9—BASIN

With inverted rim of ivory-white paste and glaze. It contains in the base a disc filled by an ornament, being a compromise between a Byzantine cross and arabesque scroll. This is surrounded by four animal figures (probably foxes). Between these figures are four highly conventionalized treatment of trees in blossoms. Both inner and outer rims are decorated with a band of cross lines forming diamond-shaped spaces which are filled with small discs of brownish-blue and purple. Discovered at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 9 inches; height, 5 inches.*

10—BOWL

3500  
Oblong form of ivory-white glaze, decorated in pale brown metallic reflection. In the base there is a circular radiating disc containing the figure of a bird surrounded by a band of incised inscription; the surface of the body divided into heart-shaped medallions filled by leaves of plant, which is surmounted by a band of incised inscription round the rim. The same kind of inscription reoccurs on the rim on the reverse of the bowl, the remaining decoration consisting in ornamental "Cufic" which in this case has the appearance of floral ornaments. Discovered at Karaghan. XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 9¼ inches; height, 4¼ inches.*

11—TWO TILES

Of enameled earthenware containing an elaborately carved decoration of Cufic ornamental inscription, arabesque scrolls and foliages painted in intense blue, green and brown on white reserve. Discovered at ruins near Konia (Asia Minor) and it is obvious from the shape of these objects that they must have formed decoration of a pillar. Saracenic art, XIIth Century.

*Length, 14 inches; width, 8¼ inches.*

12—OCTAGONAL TILE

Of lustreless turquoise ground, containing the figure of a dragon, covering the whole surface, executed in relief,

having an overglaze decoration in polychrome enamel enriched in places with gold. Discovered at Rhages, XIth or XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 8 inches.*

13—BOWL

On foot of semi-porcelainous paste, covered with brilliant ivory-white glaze, decorated over the glaze in polychrome enamel. It contains a personage (probably a king) seated on a throne with two attendants on either side. This is surrounded by four birds and two monograms. Round the inner rim runs a band of Cufic inscription on light blue ground. A similar band of Nashky inscription surrounds the rim on the reverse of the bowl. Discovered at Rhages, XIth or XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 6 inches; height, 4 inches.*

14—BOWL

Of fine semi-porcelainous paste and ivory-white glaze. There is a black arabesque band on blue ground that forms a circle in the base, another identical ornamentation runs around the rim. Rhages, XIth Century.

*Diameter, 6¼ inches; height, 3¾ inches.*

15—BOWL

Upright shape with facetted sides, alternately decorated with brown and blue metallic reflection representing in opposite direction two female figures on the exterior, whereas the interior is in plain blue ground with simple symbolic decoration in brown lustre. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 6 inches; height, 4¼ inches.*

16—BOWL

In brown metallic lustre, decorated; of eight radiating compartments, four of which contain conventional foliage and arabesque designs, two containing cross-like ornaments denoting Byzantine influence, the remaining two contain the figures of a great number of fishes in swim-

ming attitude. The reverse contains a fluted pattern of brown and blue lines filled with very fine Nashky inscriptions. Discovered at Karaghan (near Hamadan), XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 9 inches; height, 4½ inches.*

17—EWER

Cylindrical form of fine paste covered with turquoise lustreless glaze, containing on the upper part of the body three large and three small pierced embossments; the body contains raised diamond-shaped vertical ornamentation, painted overglaze in polychrome enamels enriched with gold; the raised Cufic inscriptions in white enamel, which is repeated three times and conveys the meaning "Glory to our Lord," fill the spaces between the above-mentioned embossments. This is a unique specimen of enameled ceramic of the XIth Century. Discovered at Rhages.

*Height, 13 inches.*

18—VASE

Oviform body and cylindrical neck of hard porcelainous material covered with céladon glaze, decoration consisting of finely executed arabesque foliage and scroll design in well-shaped relief, distinctly suggesting Islamic origin. It might, therefore, be assumed that this object is an adaptation by Persian potter after the Chinese céladon production of Sung period. XIth Century.

*Height, 21½ inches.*

19—FRIEZE

Composed of four tiles with lapis-lazuli blue glaze forming the ground. The decoration, which consists mainly of inscriptions supplemented with arabesque and floral ornamentation, is in relief, outlined and enriched by an elaborate overglaze decoration in yellow, red and white enamel and gold. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIth Century.

*Diameter of each, 13 inches.*



## 20—BOWL

On foot of fine material, covered with a yellowish glaze and decorated in brown metallic reflection in ruby color. The center is occupied with a circular medallion containing the figure of a man on horseback. There is a band running round the rim containing figures of wild animals, such as lion, leopard, tiger, etc. The upper part of the body of the bowl on the reverse is decorated with a large band of very fine inscriptions in white reserve. Discovered at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 5 inches; height, 2½ inches.*

## 21—TILE

Of a metallic reflection glaze with raised decoration. The decoration, which is executed in polychrome lustre colorings combined with relief ornamentation, represent in this object an art of high perception, true to the tradition of the earlier Sassanian art, the influence of which is manifest. It represents a fight between a bull and a lion, and a man with a club in an attitude of interposing. The whole is finished by chainlike raised ornament forming the border in brown, turquoise, gold on a reserved white ground. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Length, 8½ inches; width, 15 inches.*

## 22—GOBLET

In fine material, covered by a vitreous glaze forming a green ground. Decoration in darker brownish-green, consisting of an inscription surrounding the upper part, which reads: "May the rejoicing of the victory be accompanied to the gaiety of the wine and music." Discovered at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Height, 5 inches.*

## 23—BOWL

Coup-shaped, of metallic reflection, decoration consisting of six personages on horseback divided between by cypress trees on a ground diapered by foliages. In the center there is another cavalier. Discovered at Rhages, XIth or XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 8½ inches; height, 3½ inches.*

**24—JUG**

In fine material, covered with a green glaze. Decoration consists of an Arabic inscription on the upper part, supported by radiating vertical incised flutings in brownish dark green. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 6 inches.*

**25—BOTTLE VASE**

Melon-shaped, body divided vertically into flutings, with a cylindrical narrow neck widening on the extremity and forming six scalloped edges embossed in the shape of human full faces. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 12½ inches.*

**26—BOWL**

On foot or vase, with inverted upper part covered with a grayish vitreous glaze and decorated in enamels of colors. The interior is completely occupied by a personage of Mongolian type, attacking a tiger with a lance. The crown on the head of the personage might be taken as an indication of his being meant to be a ruler. All round the rim of the exterior is surrounded by a band of Nestalic inscription in relief. The motive of the whole decoration is influenced by the Sassanian art. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 8 inches; height, 4¼ inches.*

**27—EWER**

Globular body with cylindrical neck and twisted spout covered with an intense lapis-lazuli glaze with overglaze decorations of red and white enamel enriched with gold in places. The upper part of the body is surrounded by a black band, whereas the lower part has a fluted pattern with white lines. The decoration consists of squares forming crosses in red, outlined with the white enamel. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIth Century.

*Height, 12 inches.*

**28—LARGE BOWL**

With flattened rim covered with a polychrome vitreous glaze containing in the center a large cross in Byzantine

character, the four corners of which are decorated with foliage. In the reverse round the rim it has a band of laurels in keeping with the Hellenistic motif of decoration. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 12 inches; height, 5½ inches.*

### 29—BOWL

Of fine material ivory ground, four medallions divided by four cross-shaped inscriptions surrounding a circular medallion in the center which contains two birds resting on branches, an arch form ornamental band surrounds upper part of the bowl. Discovered at Rhages, Xth or XIth Century.

*Diameter, 8¾ inches.*

### 30—MOSQUE LAMP

With four larger and four smaller handles, covered with a vitreous turquoise glaze. The decoration, which is in dark blue, comprises inscriptions, arabesques and foliage, on the outside, whereas the interior is plain turquoise blue. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 8¼ inches.*

### 31—PLATE

In yellowish glaze, decorated overglaze in brown metallic lustre. In the center there is a disc containing an elaborate arabesque scroll ornamentation extended all round in radiating lines. This is surrounded by a band containing eleven seated personages, having between each a cypress tree. The reverse is of a plain intense blue. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 13 inches.*

### 32—VASE OR EWER

Form archaic, with melon-like body and cylindrical neck, curving on the extremity and forming an unusual shape of a spout. It is decorated in metallic reflection of green, blue, and brown, divided into flutings which contain alternately simple bands with chain-like ornaments, medallions, rosettes and inscriptions, on different colored grounds. It has a band on the upper part of the body containing a chain-like Saracenic design. The neck of

which is supported by a handle, has circular imitation knobs in opposite directions in blue, and is in keeping with the design of metal work of early epochs. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Height, 12¾ inches.*

**33—CYLINDRICAL VASE OR ALBARELLO**

With outcurved sides and wide mouth covered with a vitreous glaze of grayish-blue. It is decorated finely in relief containing the medallions filled with conventional floral designs. There are two bands of chain-like conventional ornaments running round the rim and on the horizontal part of the upper portion of the body. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 12 inches.*

**34—THREE WALL TILES**

Decorated in metallic reflection, brownish-purple color. Decoration consists of a large band on the upper part containing relief arabesques. In the lower part there is an Arabic inscription in blue enriched by elaborate decorations of birds, foliage and flowers in turquoise and blue metallic reflection. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 16 inches.*

**35—WALL TILE**

Of yellow glaze. It contains, in the center, a seated personage wearing a crown above which there is a mihrab which is raised from the surface filled with relief inscriptions in blue. The lower part contains a raised band representing animals in pursuit; the entire ground is ornamented by primitive arabesques and dots. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIIth Century.

**36—EWER**

In the shape of a vase, cylindrical body divided into embossed flutings, which are alternately plain and pierced; the color of this vase, which is plain, is of extraordinary greenish-blue tone. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 13 inches.*

37—VASE

Grecian form, ivory ground. It contains an inscription in separate compartments together with floral designs which are separated by lines. Discovered at Sultanbad, XIIIth Century.

*Height,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches.*

38—BOWL

In dark blue ground, decorated exclusively in black with foliages and arabesques on ivory-white. The reverse divided into compartments by vertical lines in dark blue, containing foliage. Discovered at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; height,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches.*

39—TWO STAR-SHAPED TILES

In brown and ruby color metallic reflection glaze, each containing cross-legged seated human figures, male and female respectively. Discovered at Karaghan, near Hamadan. XIIIth Century.

40—BOWL

Coup-shaped of fine material, covered with yellowish glaze, decorated in brown metallic lustre, containing in the center a circular disc with two human figures seated face to face. There are other smaller figures on the back of it evidently forming their suite. All is drawn on a diapered floral ground. This is surmounted on the upper part by two bands of incised inscriptions, one on a brown ground, the other on an ivory ground. The reverse contains rectangular panels decorated with branches. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 8 inches; height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.*

41—PLATE

Decoration carried out with metallic reflection containing radiating compartments outlined in turquoise and filled with arabesques, the exterior divided into various medallions containing alternately Saracenic designs and inscriptions.



42—VASE

Form Græco-Persian, grayish-blue ground; upper part contains a band of inscription. The principal decoration consists of birds amongst sprays of foliage. The design is carried out in relief outlined with gray and white. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 11 inches.*

43—BASIN

With flat rims covered with a brownish-gray glaze. In the center it has a medallion containing a stag which is surrounded by five birds in flight among plants and foliage. A band of raised inscription surrounds the rim which is supported by flute-like columns finishing in the shape of arches. The design is executed in relief outlined by black. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 12 inches; height, 6 inches.*

44—VASE

Of an unusual form, decorated in brown lustre on a yellowish vitreous glaze. The neck is shaped in the form of a bird's head, the border being divided into four spaces by four projecting arches suggestive of Gothic architectural style; the face of such arches are decorated with Cufic inscription on a white reserve, while the sides being richly ornamented in fine arabesque design—the four spaces between these arches contain seated human figures slightly raised in the style of bas-relief. Discovered at Rhages. XIIth Century.

*Height, 10 inches.*

45—BOWL

Vase-shaped, with flat rim covered with a grayish glaze occupying in the center the figure of a pelican in relief outlined with white and black. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 9 inches; height, 4 inches.*

46—PLATE

Brownish-gray ground. It contains a doe and stag surrounded by plants in white, outlined by black and executed in relief. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 13 inches.*

46A—VASE WITH TWO HANDLES

The body is oval-shaped with a long cylindrical faceted neck. It is covered by a plain blue glaze of lapis-lazuli. The decoration consists of a simple relief ornamentation on the upper part of the body representing the forms of sphinxes and dragons executed in relief. Discovered at Hamadan and probably belongs to the time of Sassanian dynasty.

*Height, 21 inches.*

47—PLATE

Of brownish-green vitreous glaze. The rim is divided into compartments containing geometrical designs and floral ornamentations. It has in the center a large circular disc containing a young Mongolian seated cross-legged, background representing landscape. The reverse of the plate divided into radiating bands containing dots in red. Decoration is carried out in light and dark blue, brown and green, accentuated in relief. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 9 inches.*

48—PLAQUE

Of a yellowish glaze decorated in metallic reflection of brown, blue and turquoise figures having been executed as bas-relief. It contains in the center a procession (Durbar) elephant ridden by a personage and a driver. The figure of a man leading the elephant, another in the rear. There is an embossed band on the higher part containing three foxes or hunting dogs in pursuit. The ground is diapered with sprays of foliage. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIth Century.

*Length, 11½ inches; width, 10½ inches.*

49—BOWL

Cup-shaped, with incurved rim covered with a vitreous glaze. It has in the center a medallion containing a figure of a pelican on a landscape background. The body is divided into radiating compartments with oblong panels filled with sprays of foliage, etc., painted in green, turquoise and brown. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 8½ inches; height, 4 inches.*

50—ALBARELLO

Covered with gray glaze, decorated in relief, containing three birds in flight on a ground with floral designs reserved in white and black. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 6 inches.*

51—ALBARELLO

Covered with turquoise glaze, decorated in black, containing tulips, palmettes. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIth Century.

*Height, 7 inches.*

52—VASE

Jug-shaped, cylindrical neck covered with green glaze decorated in relief composing arabesques and foliage outlined in black, a band of arabesque decoration surrounding the rim. Discovered at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Height, 8½ inches.*

53—BOWL

Vase-shaped, turquoise-green ground, decorated with sprays of foliage and arabesques in black. The reverse contains simple compartments. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 10 inches; height, 5½ inches.*

54—BOWL

Of fine material; the ground of interior is blue and dark green, decorated with incised inscriptions in pale green. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7½ inches; height, 3¾ inches.*

55—TILE

Covered with turquoise smooth glaze. The decoration is carried out in bas-relief, no color being used for the purpose. It contains the figures of a stag and a fox situated in opposite directions with turned heads, treated realistically. There is a band of raised arabesque pattern on higher surface. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIth Century.

*Length, 11 inches; width, 8½ inches.*

56—BOWL

Gray ground in relief, containing three birds among foliage, flowers and plants. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; height,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches.*

57—EWER

Pear-shaped, of fine material covered with ivory-white glaze, decorated in blue and brown with embossments, forming radiating designs which are filled alternately with arabesques and inscriptions. The spout is in the shape of a human full face. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Height,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches.*

58—VASE

Ewer-shaped, decorated in metallic reflection, five horse-men forming a procession among cypress trees. There is a frieze surrounding the rim which contains the figures of wild animals in pursuit. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Height,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches;*

59—BOWL

Coup-shaped, of light paste and soft glaze. The decoration is carried out in brown and light blue, forming a honeycombed pattern. It contains in the base the bust of a man whose head is covered with an immense turban. Discovered at Ava, XIth Century.

*Diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; height, 4 inches.*

60—BOWL

Covered with a yellowish glaze and decorated in brownish metallic reflection; the center is occupied with a circular medallion containing a human figure; around this three other feminine figures situated among the foliage, flowers and arabesque designs. The reverse of the bowl contains simple panels of conventional arabesque. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; height, 4 inches.*

61—VASE

With open mouth covered with blue glaze decorated in brown metallic reflection, containing figures of five pigeons inside and arabesque and floral design outside. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 6 inches; height, 4¼ inches.*

62—CUP

Of purple-blue glaze known as royal blue. Decoration is in greenish-yellow metallic reflection and consists of a broad band of very fine ornamental inscription. Discovered at Ava, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 6 inches; height, 3¾ inches.*

63—TRAY

On three feet, of white lustreless glaze; painted over the glaze in polychromatic enamel there are two seated human figures on either side of a conventional tree. The flat rim is ornamented by a band composed of triangular small panels. Discovered at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 5¼ inches.*

64—VASE

Inverted pear-shape of hard paste and vitreous glaze in dark and pale green dots distributed all over the surface, presenting a most remarkable appearance. An exceptionally rare specimen adapted under the influence of contemporary Chinese art of Ceramic. From excavation in North of Persia. XIIIth Century.

*Height, 14 inches.*

65—PLATE

On foot, of fine, semi-porcelainous material covered with turquoise glaze; painted underglaze in black figures of fishes distributed all over the surface of the inside of the plate; outside decoration consisting of tulips delicately designed. This object is in places covered by fine golden iridescent patina, contributing largely to beautifying this very attractive object. Discovered at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7½ inches.*



65A—JAR

Cylindrical neck and globular body of fine material, covered with a white glaze, decorated in brownish metallic reflection running into purple. The body is divided into oblong panels, slightly raised, each containing a figure of a bird in diapered ground reserved in white. The neck is divided into vertical panels forming right angles, and each containing verses. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Height, 8¾ inches.*

66—VASE OR BOWL ON FOOT

With inverted rims covered entirely with a yellow glaze. The body is divided into oblong panels containing rosettes in brown on white reserve. Round the rim a broad band of raised Nashky inscription in pale blue. The interior decoration, which is in most parts effaced, through long internment, shows traces of containing, besides a very fine inscription of archaic Cufic style, designs of swimming fishes round the radiating center. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7 inches; height, 5 inches.*

67—BOWL

Of fine substance, containing symbolic decorations of blue, red, turquoise and gold enamels, in parts in relief. On the rim of the reverse a band of Cufic inscription runs all round and is executed in blue, green and red enamel. Discovered at Rhages.

*Diameter, 8½ inches; height, 3¾ inches.*

68—BOWL

Covered with a blue vitreous glaze, containing figures of birds among branches. The reverse is decorated by foliage and conventional arabesque. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7 inches; height, 3 inches.*

69—VASE

Of fine material, covered with ivory glaze, decoration consisting of medallions and pendants, in brown and pale blue, very simple and expressive. Discovered at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Height, 11 inches.*

70—VASE

Oviform body and cylindrical neck. Soft material covered by a blue plain glaze running short in the base. A very fine Cufic inscription running round the upper part of the body. Hamadan, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 12 inches.*

71—TWO TILES

Star-shaped, decorated of metallic reflection in polychrome, one representing arabesque design, the other figure of animal, encircled by inscription denoting Persian verses dated 700 A. H. Found at Sultanabad, early XIVth Century.

*Diameter, 7 inches.*

72—BOTTLE

With scalloped cylindrical body of vitreous turquoise glaze, decorated in brown with inscriptions and elementary foliage forms. Covered by silver iridescent patina. Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 9 inches.*

73—BOWL

Covered with gray glaze, decorated underglaze in blue, brown and green, radiating design filled by arabesque scrolls; two of such compartments containing figures of foxes in running attitude. Sultanabad. XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7 inches; height, 3¼ inches.*

74—TABOURET

Hexagonal shape covered with a thick turquoise glaze. The sides are ornamented in relief in the form of miniature Saracenic architectures with pillars. Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 8 inches; height, 9 inches.*

75—BOWL

In brown and gray glaze as decoration, containing a bird among branches. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7½ inches; height, 3 inches.*

76—BOTTLE

Pear-shaped, covered with a vitreous turquoise glaze with a long neck, the extremity of which is in the form of a cock's head. The decoration is penciled in black, covered in places by iridescent patina. Discovered at Sultana-bad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 12 inches.*

77—BOTTLE

Pear-shaped, covered with fine blue glaze, decorated over-glaze polychrome enamel on the body, forming circular medallions divided by conventional cypress trees. The lower portion has a fluted pattern with white lines. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIth Century.

*Height, 13½ inches.*

78—VASE

With globular body and short cylindrical neck, covered with dark turquoise-blue glaze. Decoration consisting of foliage, branches and floral designs on the upper part of the body. The lower part contains a band representing a number of fishes in swimming attitude. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 11 inches.*

79—PLATE

Covered with brown vitreous glaze, decorated in conventional floral design, in the center of which is a bird in flight, outlined with ivory-white. Discovered at Sultana-bad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 6½ inches.*

80—BOWL

With straight sides opening gradually toward the rim, of fine material covered with a cream color glaze, with over-glaze decorations of brown metallic reflection running into ruby color. It contains in the center a circular medallion representing two seated personages, in between with cypress trees. This is surrounded by a band of elaborate Cufic inscription, which is surmounted by a diapered space containing seven seated female figures in costumes. Another figure in the center is that of a man;

they are divided by a design of trees and blossoms. Around the rim runs a band intercepted by the heads of these forms, thus forming separate panels each of which contains the figures of various animals realistically treated. The reverse is decorated with conventional Saracenic pattern. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 8 inches; height, 4 inches.*

81—VASE

Albarello shaped, covered with a glaze of yellowish-ivory and ornamented by light brown metallic reflection, containing four human figures, three of which are females, seated on a diapered ground. Discovered at Rhages, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 11½ inches.*

82—EWER

With large globular faceted body and cylindrical neck, curved on the extremity forming a spout. It is covered by an intense royal blue vitreous glaze, coming short in the base and dropping, the decoration carried out over glaze by greenish-brown metallic lustre, forming four large medallions occupied by human figures; this is surmounted with a symbolic decoration of Saracenic character. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIth Century.

*Height, 12 inches.*

83—PLATE

Saucer-shaped, decorated in brownish and green metallic reflection. It contains a circle in the base representing a seated personage among foliage. Exterior containing inscription and decorations. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7 inches.*

84—VASE

Globular form divided into fluted compartments, with a cylindrical neck widening and forming a scalloped edge; it is covered with crackled ivory-white glaze, decorated in brownish golden metallic reflection, each of these flutings divided by heavy lines, and they contain alternately

floral ornaments and medallions of rosettes on diapered ground, and two human forms each occupying one of the fluted panels in opposite directions of the vase, masterfully outlined in the way of drawing. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 12½ inches.*

85—PLATE

Covered with grayish glaze; the rim is ornamented by five medallions containing floral designs. The center contains two figures of wounded deers among grasses. The glaze of the upper part of the rim, which is very vitreous, is coated by iridescent patina. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 9 inches.*

86—BOWL

Coupe-shaped, ivory ground decorated with blue and brown metallic reflection. It is divided into various vertical compartments containing conventional blossoms and flowers. The exterior round the rim has a wide band of relief inscription supported by medallion designs. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7¼ inches; height, 4¾ inches.*

87—VASE

Form Græco-Persian with two spouts and two handles, the handles being in the form of lions. It is covered by ivory-white glaze decorated over glaze by metallic lustre of brown color. There is a Cufic inscription running round the rim under which another band contains a neat inscription of Nashky. The main decoration consists of a procession composed of horsemen. This is supported by an arch-shaped design which decorates the lower part. Discovered at Rhages, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter of the mouth, 5 inches; height, 6 inches.*

88—TRAY OR SWEETMEAT DISH

In the form of a circular vase, the surface being divided into seven small bowl-like indentations, one being in the center and six surrounding it. It is of light paste covered



with a vitreous glaze. Decoration is carried out in metallic reflection which is in brown running to purple. The center hollow contains the figure of a man, of the six surrounding ones, three containing female figures seated in various attitudes, the other three containing rosette-like ornaments round the center. The margins formed by these hollows are decorated forming a diapered ground. The exterior of a plain intense blue getting paler toward the top, where a band of inscription in lustre surrounds the extremity. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 13 inches; height, 3½ inches.*

89—TILE

Cross-shaped, containing two figures of stags and two figures of hares, realistically treated by an overglaze decoration in brownish-copper lustre. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7½ inches.*

90—VASE

Pear-shaped with cylindrical neck, ivory ground, pale and dark blue, and turquoise and brown underglaze decorations, mainly consisting of oblong medallions, which contain Cufic inscriptions and arabesque designs of the same fashion. It is coated by a silvery iridescent patina of remarkable beauty. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 12 inches.*

91—VASE

Form Græco-Persian, brownish-gray ground. Decoration relief. It contains a band of flowers and nestallic inscriptions which run round the rim. On the body there are six birds in flying attitude, surrounded by flowers and foliage, being supported by columns forming arches. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 12 inches.*

92—VASE

With spherical form and long neck, white ground, decorated in metallic reflection containing vertical com-

partments ornamented with figures, medallions and arabesque designs. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Height, 12 inches.*

93—VASE

Form cylindric or albarello, yellow ground, decorated overglaze with brown metallic reflection, representing palmettes. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Height, 8 inches.*

94—DRINKING BOWL

Of a porcelainous paste covered with plain ivory soft glaze. Decoration is a kind of engraved work, no other color having been used to bring it out. Discovered at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; height,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.*

95—BOWL

With facettèd sides opening toward the rim of light paste covered with a soft glaze. It contains a figure of a seated man carrying a turban in brown and in relief. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 5 inches; height, 3 inches.*

96—BOWL

Covered with a pale blue glaze. It contains in the interior radiating compartments filled alternately with inscriptions and arabesque designs in ivory color. The exterior is dotted and divided into lines. Discovered at Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches; height, 4 inches*

97—VASE

With four handles and cylindrical body with incurved rims and wide mouth, of soft material covered with turquoise-green glaze which is plain. The decoration is carried out in relief without any color being used for the purpose. The body is divided into two horizontal bands supported by arch-like columns. The lower band contains a scallop-like pattern forming itself into medallions filled with

Saracenic floral scrolls. The upper band contains a Cufic inscription of a highly ornamental character, which is surmounted by a band of interlacements. The neck is divided into architectural designs filled by leaves. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIth Century.

*Height, 18 inches.*

98—VASE

Almost of the same description as the preceding except that the color is intense blue of lapis-lazuli. Discovered at Hamadan, XIIth Century.

*Height, 19 inches.*

99—TRAY OR PLATE

Covered with salmon-color glaze in interior, whereas outside is of plain dark blue, decorated in brown metallic reflection. The interior is occupied by a pattern formed of circular medallions containing the figures of seated women. The ground between these medallions is filled with a Saracenic pattern of scrolls. Discovered at Sul-tanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 20 inches.*

100—ROYAL VASE

Globular body, inverted pear-shaped neck. Of fine material covered with creamy-white glaze, decoration is carried out by means of painting underglaze and polychromatic enamels and gildings over the glaze, figures having been accentuated in relief. The prevailing colors are green, red, turquoise and pale blue. Decoration consists of horizontal waved lines in green which covers all over the surface of the body, over which number of raised medallions containing symbolic figures are distributed. These figures are designed in various colored enamels and enriched by gold; they seem to be figures of angels. There is a band of raised symbolic and elementary decoration encircled by green enameled lines, which decoration repeats itself on the neck. Discovered at Hamadan, XIth Century.

*Height, 8¾ inches.*

### 101—VASE

Of soft paste and magnificent turquoise-green glaze running short on the base; it is of inverted pear shape. Decoration consists of a broad band of animal figures in pursuit, executed in relief. This band runs all around the upper part of the body. Found at Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Height, 10 inches.*

### 102—PLATE

Deep form, of hard porcelainous paste and creamy-white soft glaze; the decoration is incised and consists of the figure of a mythological animal, with bird's head covering the whole of the surface of this object. Discovered at Rhages, Xth Century. A hitherto unknown specimen.

*Diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.*

### 102A—TRAY OR SWEETMEAT DISH

In the form of a circular vase, the surface being divided into seven small bowl-like indentations, one being in the center and six surrounding it. It is of a light paste covered with a vitreous glaze of a creamy-white color. Decoration is carried out in metallic reflection in brown. Three of the surrounding compartments each contain two human figures, male and female, seated side by side, one of which is playing a musical instrument (guitar). They are dressed in costumes of various patterns in keeping with the designs of some of the early Sassanian textiles. The four remaining compartments contain Saracenic designs carried out with high perception. The upper part of each of these bowl-like indentations contain a band of incised inscriptions running all around the rims. There are six birds occupying six triangular panels formed by the six hollows which extend around the surface of the center hollow. The remaining surface of the margin is richly decorated with diapered designs and dots. The exterior decoration consists of nine oval compartments each containing a leaf. Discovered at Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Diameter,  $14\frac{1}{4}$  inches; height, 4 inches.*

X 103—ROYAL TRAY

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Smooth base with scalloped sides and narrow outcurved rim, covered with an ivory-white glaze and decorated in brown metallic reflections running to purple. The center is occupied with a large circular medallion containing the seated figures of a man and woman with a bird in flight treated in white reserve on a brown ground. Around this there is a band showing ivory-white ground which is divided into diamond-shaped medallions, the space between being filled with fine inscriptions of Persian verses of love. The fluting on the sides is decorated with Cufic inscriptions. Both interior and exterior of the rim contain bands of Arabic inscriptions which are praises and prayers devoted to a "victorious, just and wise" ruler. Discovered at Hamadan (being treasured in a very strong brick pot), XIIth Century. (This is by far the most important example of metallic lustre production in existence.)

*Diameter, 13½ inches.*

104—COUP

Of porcelainous paste covered with a brilliant ivory-white glaze with underglaze paintings representing figure of a personage (probably a monarch, for he is seated on a throne). There are two attendants standing beside him. There are four birds and two monograms, surrounded by a band of Cufic inscriptions, on a blue ground. Found at Rhages. XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 6 inches; height, 4 inches.*

105—GRAVE MONUMENT

Composed of three tiles of thick earthenware, covered with transparent vitreous glaze decorated in metallic reflection of purple, brown, green and blue; containing architectural design and highly decorative inscription in relief on a diapered ground. Found at Koom, early XIVth Century.

*Height, 6 feet 8¼ inches; width, 2 feet 8½ inches.*

This monument was erected for the memory of the "Pure Khadija," the daughter of the sixth Imam (Caliph of the Sect Shiit), and is one of the most important documents



of early Islamic art in existence. The inscription in the inner circle and that of the higher part in the center, represents a chapter from the Koran. The inscription of the outer band and that of the lower part in the center is of the following effect: "This is the grave of her innocence, the Saint, the most venerable of women, the pure Khadija, daughter of Imam Jafar, son of the great Imam Mohammed el-Baghir. May merciful Allah bless them and their ancestors. This tombstone was executed by the humblest of slaves of great Allah. Mahmud, son of Sahrir Khaliij, his wish is that may Allah accept from him. In the year 702 A. H."

#### 106—NICHE OF MIHRAB TILE

Covered with a vitreous-blue glaze. Decoration, which is executed in relief reserved with white, consists of, round the borders, a fine inscription from Koran bearing the date 722 Hijreh. The center is ornamented with an architectural arabesque design executed in a masterly manner. Discovered at Koom (the place where Persian rulers were buried). Early XIVth Century.

*Length, 28 inches; width, 25½ inches.*

#### 107—BOWL

Blue ground decorated in four radiating bands, dividing the surface into four compartments. These bands are brown ground and relief, outlined by black, and reserved in white. The compartments contain four birds in flying attitude in relief and in white outlined by black. Sultana-bad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 9¼ inches; height, 4½ inches.*

#### 108—VASE

Inverted pear-shape body, cylindrical neck, of dark green glaze with incised decoration of inscriptions and simple designs. Rhages, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 9½ inches.*

#### 109—BOWL

Flat rims of brown glaze decorated in blue and green. A crossed radiating band dividing the surface into four tri-

angular medallions filled by foliages and plants as a background, on which figures of four foxes, one in each space, is realistically designed in white reserve, outlined by black. There is a band of relief inscription running round the rim on the exterior. Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 8½ inches; height, 4½ inches.*

110—VASE

Circular form of gray glaze. Elementary floral design in relief on white reserve, outlined by black. Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 3¾ inches.*

111—JAR

Inverted pear shape and cylindrical incurved neck of turquoise glaze decorated in dark brown with leaves of plants. Sultanabad.

*Height, 10 inches.*

112—COUP

Circular form with incurved rims in transparent glaze and decorated in green and blue, dividing into twelve radiating compartments alternately filled with Nashky inscriptions, arabesques and dots. A fine inscription surrounds the rim on the outside, which is supported by column-like lines. Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 8¼ inches; height, 3¾ inches.*

113—BOWL

Fine material, covered with white glaze decorated with a translucent band of very fine foliage decoration. Rhages, XIth Century.

*Diameter, 6½ inches; height, 2½ inches.*

114—BOWL

Fine material, entirely white glaze, with blue spots and engraved designs representing foliages. Rhages, XIth Century.

*Diameter, 6¼ inches; height, 2¾ inches.*

115—BOWL

Of brownish-purple metallic reflection; decoration consisting of a figure of a man on horseback in a large circular disc surrounded by Nashky inscriptions. On the body there are nine seated human figures, which are surmounted by a line of inscription above which there is a frieze of animal figures, such as foxes, hares, stags, etc. Found at Karaghan, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7 inches; height, 3 inches.*

116—VASE

Melon-shaped, of metallic reflection. It is divided on the body into eight large and eight smaller scalloped flutings; the large ones are decorated by inscription; the four others are of floral design, which are pierced by figures of birds. The spout is of bird's head. Found at Sultana-bad, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 10 inches.*

117—BOWL

With incurved rims covered by a vitreous glaze of pale blue. It is divided into five panels containing floral designs in green. There are figures of two birds in the center in a circular disc. A very beautiful inscription of small type surrounds the rim on the exterior. It is covered with a fine purple coat of iridescent patina which, however, does not conceal the design. Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7 inches; height, 3¼ inches.*

118—COUP

With straight sides of dark, brilliant green glaze. A wide band of ornamental incised inscription surrounds the body, which is supported by vertical lines of same description. Rhages, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 6¼ inches; height, 3¼ inches.*

119—BOTTLE

Pear-shaped of intense plain blue glaze. The spout is modeled as a human full face. Hamadan, XIIIth Century.

*Height, 6¾ inches.*

#### 120—BOWL

Of creamy glaze. There is a disc of foliage in the center containing a figure of a fox realistically treated. Four radiating bands parting from this disc divide the body into oblong compartments containing medallions in green, redecorated with plants, dots, etc., in brown. Sultanabad, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 5 inches; height, 2 inches.*

#### 121—VASE

Circular form, flat body, incurved mouth of turquoise glaze, and plain decoration. Consists of an elaborate arabesque scroll surrounding the body and carried out by perforated (*ajour*) style. This is surrounded on the upper part by a remarkably fine design of floral scroll ornamentation. The rim is decorated by chain-like relief designs. Hamadan, XIIIth Century.

*Diameter, 7 inches.*

#### 121A—COUP

Ivory ground decorated by brown metallic reflection. Interior simply divided into triangular compartments, whereas outside decorated effectively by a band around the rim containing squares, being starting point of series pendant-like ornaments reaching toward the foot of the bowl. Karaghan, XIIth Century.

*Diameter, 6 inches; height, 4 inches.*

#### 122—BOTTLE

Oviform elegant shape, with long, slightly outcurved neck of porcelainous very fine paste and royal blue vitreous glaze, decorated by purple metallic reflection representing an exceedingly beautiful floral design. Probably the finest specimen of lusted ceramic of XVIth Century.

*Height, 7 inches.*

#### 123—PANEL

Composed of about 44 earthenware enameled tiles decorated in polychromatic enamels on a lapis-lazuli blue ground representing landscapes and figures of various

wild animals pursuing and fighting so as to represent a panel of complete design.

*Length, 11 feet 3 inches; width, 5 feet 2 inches.*

This panel adorned the space between arches in the throne room of the palace of the great Shah Abbas in Ispahan and is the representative of one of the important works of art of the Persian-Renaissance epoch, being decorated by Chinese artists imported by Shah Abbas for the purpose.

Shah Abbas is the great King of Safawids dynasty (reign from 1586 to 1628) and is celebrated for the impetus he has given for the revival of Persian art.



## MISCELLANEOUS

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### 124—CROSS GUARD OF A SWORD

Of pure gold and archaic form modeled in two extremities with embossed figures of lions' heads. A simple Saracenic decoration of high perception is executed with engravings encrusted by brown enamel; an Arabic inscription executed in a like manner runs: "The Great Lord, the High Khankan, the sun of the universe and religion, the possessor of the world, the pillar of Islam and Moham-medans, the greatest of Ghazies." Discovered at Hamadan, Xth Century.

### 125—TRAY OF BRONZE

Circular form and incurved rim, richly ornamented with inlaid and incrusted silver forming four circular medallions, of which three surround the one in the center. The center medallion contains three birds in flight; the three surrounding ones contain human figures in various attitudes. Three panels between the three circular medallions are filled with an elaborate arabesque scroll design. A band of geometrical design with radiating edges surrounds this. There is a band of inscription running around the rim on the outside and executed in silver incrustation. Found at Hamadan, XIth Century.

### 126—CANDELABRA OF BRONZE

Composed of three pieces decorated with minute statuettes of Sykon birds. XIth Century.

127—MORTAR OF BRONZE

Cylindrical form, architectural design and decorative inscription executed in the way of inlaid copper work. IXth or Xth Century.

128—MORTAR IN BRONZE

With two large and two small handles modeled in the form of buffalo heads, to which are attached rings. The sides are faceted, enlarging in the upper and lower portions. Remarkably fine inscription and architectural arabesque designs are executed in the way of engraving, covered with very fine green patina.

A very pronounced influence of Hellenistic-Sassanian art being apparent in this object, it might safely be assigned to very early epochs of Islamic civilization. Found at Hamadan.

*Diameter,  $8\frac{5}{8}$  inches; height,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches.*

129—MORTAR

With two handles in the shape of human heads. Various embossments dividing it into oblong panels, each of which is engraved and represents human figures in various attire and attitudes. Highly interesting specimen. Probably IXth or Xth Century.

*Diameter, 8 inches; height, 6 inches.*

130—MORTAR

Cylindrical form with various embossments and raised panels on which arabesque designs are engraved. There is a band of inscription on the upper extreme part while on the lower part panels containing arabesque engravings above which and around the body of the object runs a frieze of figures of various animals realistically treated.

*Height,  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches; diameter,  $7\frac{7}{8}$  inches.*

131—MORTAR

With engraved designs and inscriptions and embossments.

*Diameter,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches; height, 6 inches.*

132—SADDLE

Made of metal, finely damascened in gold, of arabesque ornamentation. It contains an inscription executed with

gold to the following effect: "In the year of 1185 A. H., 'Sahibiquiran' (Emperor of Epoch) with a single move of bravery conquered the world by force." Repeated in all letters, "one thousand one hundred and eighty-five, this saddle decorated." Indian art.

133—SWORD

Richly decorated with gold on the scabbard, representing a state procession (Durbar) with elephants, etc. The decoration of this sword is so identical with that of the saddle that it might rightly be attributed to the same artist that executed the saddle of the preceding number.

134—TWO BOXES AND COVERS OF BRONZE

Richly incrustated and inlaid with silver all over the surface, representing arabesque scrolls and geometric designs. Arabian art, XVIth Century. Inscription in Arabic character reads: "Executed by Mahmoud-el-Kurdy-ben-Djewad, artist."

135—EWER OF BRONZE

Pear-shaped body, covered with fine green patina, caused by long immurement. Art Sassanian. Vth or VIth Century.

*Height, 10¼ inches.*

136—TABOURET OF BRONZE

Composed of five pieces, decorated in engraved ornamentation. The form of this object is one hitherto unknown. Found at Hamadan. IXth Century.

137—DOOR

Composed of two wings of carved wood, having belonged to the tomb of an Imam-zade (hereditary saint descending from Ali) containing rich carvings of writings and designs of masterly execution and exceptional beauty, and in perfect state of preservation. XVIth Century.

*Height, 5 feet 7 inches; width, 3 feet 6 inches.*

The inscription contained in the band surrounding both wings is a representation of a chapter from the Koran, viz.: 48th Surat

(Surat-el-Fath). The central medallion of No. 1 wing contains the name of the prophet, his daughter, Fatima, and names of twelve Imams or Mohammeds, immediate successors according to Schiit section of religion. The central medallion of No. 2 wing contains prayers to Allah that he may bestow his blessings to all the followers of the said Imams and may punish their enemies. The writing in the higher panel of No. 1 wing is "For Imam-Zade, the highly venerable Gassim, Son of Moussa Kazim" (7th Imam after the Schiit). The writing in the lower panel of the same wing reads: "Presented by Doust Mohammed, Son of Hassan." The writing in the upper panel of No. 2 wing reads: "Under the reign of the Sultan of Epoch, the great Emperor Abul-Musaffer, Shah-Abbas-Husseiny." That of the lower panel of the same wing reads: "Has been executed by Ghassab-Sultani and terminated in the month of Ramazan in the year one thousand Hedjir."

## CALIGRAPHY, DRAWINGS, MINIATURE PAINTINGS, BOOKS AND ORNAMENTATIONS

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### 138—MINIATURE

Painted on a thin paper on either side, divided into six horizontal bands consisting of minute figures. The space between these bands are filled with writings in Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages in different colors in each case. These figures in the treatment of which no attempt at realism has been made, and yet by means of delicate outlines a remarkably natural and lifelike touch has been given, are arranged so as to depict for us a series of historical incidents from the life of King Suleyman "The Just." A rare specimen of early pictorial art of Mohammedan Persia, and the first known example having identical treatment of drawing with those seen on contemporary ceramic productions of Rhages atelier. Persian, XIIIth Century.

### 139—KING INTOXICATED

Portrait of a crowned personage, landscape background. A masterpiece of early school. Persian Semerk and school. Signed, but effaced and not yet identified. XIVth Century.

### 140—DANCING DERVISHES

Tinted drawing, Persian, early XVIth Century. Signed: "Ustad Mohammed of Merv." This remarkable example of art of linear representation bears the seal of Shah-Abbas "Bendehi-Shah-i-Wilayat Abbas," translation of



which is "The Slave of the King of Wilayat, Abbas." The King of Wilayat is the title of Ali, the founder of the Schiitish Sect of Mohammedanism and son-in-law of Mohammed the Prophet. The Persian rulers of Safawid dynasty had as title "The Slave of the King of Wilayat," viz., "The Slave of Ali." This and the drawings of the following numbers having thus been labeled by the seal of Shah Abbas, the great (1586 to 1628), were masterpieces of times prior to the reign of Shah Abbas or contemporary to him, and were collected and treasured by this great patron of art. We have on record the story of the magnificence of Shah Abbas' art treasures.

141—LION

Fine tint drawing, bearing a fine specimen of nestalic writing. Signed: "Humble Ali." Labeled by the seal of Shah-Abbas. See preceding number.

142—A PLANT

Persian drawing of the XVIth Century. Signed: "Humble Reiza the artist." Labeled by the seal of Shah Abbas. See No. 140.

143—PORTRAIT OF A MAN

Bearing the following contemporary inscription: "Portrait of Mir-Kamal-ed-Din vaiz ie (the preacher). This portrait was executed by order of his serene highness the most prosperous, glorious Saint Prince." It is labeled by the seal of Shah Abbas. See No. 140.

144—FLOWERS

Signed: "Artist Murad"; the writing signed: "Written by slave Shah-Mahmad." Bears the seal of Shah Abbas. See No. 140. Persian, XVIth Century.

145—SPECIMEN OF CUFIC WRITING

A page of parchment manuscript. Arabian. Second Century of Hedjir.

146—SPECIMEN OF NESTALIC WRITING

Persian, XVIth Century.

147—PORTRAIT

Lady of rank engaged in writing. School Reiza-Abassi, late XVIth Century.

148—PORTRAIT

Young woman drinking. Indo-Persian, XVIIth Century.

149—COUNSELLORS

Seated personages and landscape. Indian, Mogul School, late XVIth Century.

150—PORTRAIT

Indian monarch, tinted drawing placed in an enameled illumination of Persian work. Mogul School, early XVIIth Century.

151—FARM

Miniature painting, a scene on a farm. It has a label which runs: "This mountain is the mountain of tour (Sinai), the river is the source of light. Moses and Shraib (his father-in-law) having dismounted of camels came out of their 'mahmals' at the splendid garden and each meditates of the magnificence of the creation." Indo-Persian, late XVIth Century.

152—CAVALRY FIGHTING ELEPHANT

Linear tinted drawing, signed and labeled: "Saturday, 8th day of the month of Rabial-Akhir in the year of 1066 (A. H.) this was finished." Persian, XVIIth Century.

153—PRINCE ON HORSEBACK

Mythological subject, drawn finely in tinted ink. The writing on the reverse is labeled and signed: "In the year of 1061 (A. H.) by humble Malek-Mohammed." Persian, XVIIth Century.

**154—PORTRAIT**

An athlete, tinted drawing by Reiza. The writing is signed by "Mir Ali Tabrizi."

**155—RUSTAM AND DIV**

Miniature painting. Signed: "Ustad Behzad, May God bless him." Persian, XVIth Century.

**156—HORSE AND HORSEMAN**

Miniature painting. Persian, XVIth Century.

**157—LESSON HOUR**

Drawing tinted linear; upper part contains the master and scholar, the lower part represents a lion. Signed and labeled: "Forenoon of the 14th day of the month of Sheval in the year of 1082 (A. H.) by Beni-Hassan." Persian, late XVIIth Century.

**158—PORTRAIT**

A Mollah preaching; miniature. Indo-Persian, XVIIth Century.

**159—PORTRAIT**

Seated personage; miniature. Indo-Persian, XVIIth Century.

**160—PORTRAIT**

A youth, tinted drawing. Persian, XVIth Century.

**161—DIV AND MONKEYS**

Miniature painting. Indo-Persian, end of XVIth Century.

**162—MOUNTED MOGUL**

Tartar personage on horseback. Dated (1028 A. H.). Persian, early XVII Century.

**163—MULLAH ON HORSEBACK**

Tinted drawing. Persian, late XVIth Century.

**164—ROYAL STUDENT**

Portrait of a youth. Indo-Persian, early XVIIth Century.

**165—WARRIORS**

An illuminated page of a Persian manuscript, late XVIth Century.

**166—PILGRIMAGE**

Miniature drawing, in tinted grisaille. Indian, XVIth Century.

**167—MAN RIDING THROUGH FIRE**

Mythological subject, page of an illuminated manuscript. Persian, XVIth Century.

**168—NAVAL BATTLE**

Miniature. Indo-Persian, early XVIIth Century.

**169—NUPTIAL SCENE**

Page of an illustrated manuscript, with fine calligraphy.

**170—TWO PANELS OF WARRIORS AND HUNTING SCENE**

Page of an illustrated manuscript. Persian, XVIth Century.

**171—LION**

Brush drawing in water color. Persian, XVIIth Century.

**172—GROUP OF HORSES**

Ditto, but tinted.

173—LION

Ditto, ditto.

174—BEAR

Ditto, ditto.

175—RAM

Ditto, ditto.

176—HARE

Ditto, ditto.

177—BEAR

Ditto, ditto.

178—CAMELS

Two tinted drawings. Persian, XVIIth Century.

179—BRANCH OF ROSES

Persian, XVIIth Century.

180—PARROT

Indo-Persian drawing. Signed: "Humble Ali Khouli in the year 1151 A. H." XVIIIth Century.

181—STAG

Miniature drawing. Signed: "Menonhar in the year 1056 A. H."

182—PANJALI ROMANCE

Legendary subject, a night representation. Mogul School, late XVIth Century.

183—A SET OF PORTRAITS

Of Indian Mogul Emperors. XVIIth and early XVIIIth Centuries.



**184—KING'S VISIT TO RUSTAM'S CAMP**

Page from the celebrated Shah-namé, by Mohammed Ghavami Shirazi. XVIth Century (dated 1557), Persian.

**185—GARDEN FETE**

Page from the same volume as No. 184.

**186—IMPRISONMENT**

Page from the same volume as No. 184.

**187—WEDDING**

Page from the same volume as No. 184.

**188—KING HOLDING COUNCIL AND PREPARATION FOR FEAST**

Page from the same volume as No. 184.

**189—RUSTAM AS CONQUEROR**

Page from the same volume as No. 184.

**190—ROYAL BANQUET**

Page from the same volume as No. 184.

**191—ROYAL RECEPTION**

Page from the same volume as No. 184.

**192—FIGHTING PERFORMERS**

Page from the same volume as No. 184.

**193—BATTLE PERFORMERS**

Page from the same volume as No. 184.

**194—RUSTAM'S CAMP MEAL**

Same description as No. 184.

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Same description as No. 184.

**196—SINGLE COMBAT**

Between the chiefs of two armies, same description as No. 184.

**197—RUSTAM TRIUMPHAL BEFORE THE KING**

Same description as No. 184.

**198—SERIES OF EIGHT TINT DRAWINGS**

Designs representing athletes and athletic performances. Persian, XVIIth Century.

**199—PORTRAIT**

Of a Mogul Prince on horseback. Indian, XVIIth Century.

**200—ANGEL**

Tinted drawing. Indian, XVIth Century.

**201—ANGEL AND LAMB**

Biblic subject. Indian, XVIIth Century.

**202—YOUNG MAN ON HORSEBACK**

Indian, XVIIth Century. Mogul School.

**203—POLO PLAYERS**

Miniature painting. Persian, XVIIth Century.

**204—MUSICAL PERFORMERS**

Before a King. Persian, XVIth Century.

**205—THE PRINCE'S LESSON HOUR**

Miniature of the XVIIth Century. Indo-Persian.

**206—MEETING OF TWO ARMIES**

Scene from the history of the Greek Invasion. Miniature of the early XVIIth Century. Indo-Persian.

- 207—YOUNG LADY WITH FEMALE ATTENDANTS  
XVIIIth Century.
- 208—PORTRAIT OF A DANCER  
Miniature of the XVIIIth Century. Indian.
- 209—TWO COMBATANTS IN A FOREST  
Miniature of the XVIth Century. Indo-Persian.
- 210—DOMESTIC SCENE  
In a Mohammedan court-yard. Indo-Persian of the XVIth Century.
- 211—AN INCIDENT DURING THE WAR  
Between Moguls and Arabs. Indo-Persian of the XVIth Century.
- 212—AN INCIDENT DURING THE GREEK INVASION  
Into Persia. Indo-Persian of the XVIth Century.
- 213—WORSHIP IN A MOSQUE AND THE CALIPH WELCOMED  
Indo-Persian of XVIth Century.
- 214—NOAH'S ARK  
Page from an illuminated manuscript. Indo-Persian, XVIth Century.
- 215—BATTLE BETWEEN ARABS AND GREEKS  
Persian miniature of XVIIth Century.
- 216—TYPES OF MONGOLIAN INVADERS  
Miniature of XVIth Century. Indo-Persian.
- 217—ROYAL HUNTSMAN  
Attended by maidens with refreshments. Indo-Persian, end of XVIth Century.

**218—ROYAL FAMILY**

Page of an illuminated manuscript. Persian, XVIth Century.

**219—ATTACK OF A FORTRESS**

Turco-Persian Miniature, XVIth Century.

**220—AN ATTACK**

Headed by the King. Turco-Persian miniature, XVIth Century.

**221—PERSIAN AND ARABIAN ARMY CHIEFS MEETING**

Turco-Persian miniature, XVIth Century.

**222—THE KING'S CAMP**

Turco-Persian miniature, XVIth Century.

**223—JOHN THE BAPTIST**

Miniature. Indo-Persian, XVIth Century. Signed: "Aamal Behzad."

**224—PEACE AFTER THE BATTLE**

Turco-Persian miniature, XVIth Century.

**225—COURTYARD OF A HAREM**

Indo-Persian miniature, XVIIth Century.

**226—WAR SCENE**

Turco-Persian miniature of the XVIth Century.

**227—LEARNED MEN DISCUSSING AND YOUNG PRINCES HUNTING**

Pages from an illuminated Persian manuscript, XVth Century.

228—HOLY FAMILY'S FLIGHT

A night scene, representing the Holy Family's flight from the Holy Land to Egypt, with the town of Jerusalem seen in the background. Traces of gilding are visible in the sky. A remarkable specimen of Indo-Persian drawing of the XVIth Century. Signed: "Aamel Behzad-ebni-aabd-as Samad."

229—TINTED DRAWING

Representing figures of warriors and landscape in the background. Indian, XVIIth Century.

230—MINIATURE OF A PERSONAGE SEATED ON GRASS

Indian, XVIIth Century.

231—PORTRAIT OF A WARRIOR PRINCE

With shield. Indian, XVIIth Century.

232—PORTRAIT OF SHEIKH

Indian, XVII Century.

233—DERVISH AND A YOUNG MAN

Indian, XVIIth Century.

234—PORTRAIT OF INDIAN MONARCH ON THRONE WITH ATTENDANT

Indian, XVIIth Century.

235—TWO SCENES

Representing the preparation and service of meals in a garden. Persian miniature paintings by Behzad. Early XVIth Century.

236—PORTRAIT OF EMPEROR AKBAR

Indian, XVIIth Century.



237—PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG WOMAN

Signed: "Mouayen i Moussavvir." Persian, XVIIth Century.

238—GOD SHIVA

Personification of Shiva, miniature painting. Indian, late XVIth Century.

239—PORTRAIT OF A NOBLEMAN

Miniature by "Youssouf." XVIIth Century.

240—ROSE GARDEN

Persian, XVIth Century.

241—MONARCH AND HIS COUNSELLOR

Tinted drawing, signed and labeled: "This design was finished on Saturday the 18th day of the month of Sefer in the year of 1084 (A. H.)." Persian, XVIIth Century.

242—POLO PLAYERS

Tinted drawing, exquisite example of linear art. Persian, XVIth Century.

243—PORTRAIT

Tinted drawing, adaptation of Italian renaissance painting. This picture represents Saint Roch. Indian, XVIIth Century.

Note—It is on record that Akbar, Emperor of India, not only allowed but encouraged the artists in his court to represent Christian subjects. He used to derive great pleasure in borrowing from European Ambassadors the contemporary pictures and have them copied by the artists he had under his protection.

244—PORTRAIT

Representing a shoemaker, an adaptation from a contemporary European picture. Persian, XVIIth Century.

Note—The unknown artist of this remarkable drawing has succeeded in expressing by means of mere linear art the full effect of the original design he had before him. No attempt has been made to imitate. The artist has used his own means to the end irrespective to means used by the artist of the original drawing.

245—PORTRAITS

Two personages; tinted drawing after European style, probably after a picture of "Albrecht Dürer." Indo-Persian, late XVIIth Century.

246—DERVISH

Received to audience by monarch and royal festivity. Two miniatures by "Mahmoud." Persian, XVIth Century.

247—YOUNG HUNTSMAN

Illustrated page of manuscript with margins; design of animal representation and specimen of Nashky writings. Persian, XVIth Century.

248—ARCHERS SHOOTING FROM A FORTRESS

Indo-Persian, XVIth Century.

249—HORSE RIDDEN BY A PANTHER

The horse is composed of minute miniatures of human figures, animals, reptiles, birds, etc. Mythological subject. Persian, XVIth Century. Rare piece.

250—YOUTH OFFERING REFRESHMENTS TO MAIDEN

Indian, XVIIth Century.

**251—ROYAL COUPLE**

Drawing of Samarkand School. Persian, XVIth Century.

**252—PORTRAIT OF A SULTAN OF OSMANLY**

Turco-Persian, XVIIth Century.

**253—EMPEROR JEHANGHIR AND MUSICIANS**

Night scene, bearing a contemporary memoranda explaining the picture. Indian Mogul School, early XVIIth Century.

**254—LEATHER BOOK COVER**

Richly ornamented with relief decoration and with filigree network. The decoration is mostly carried out in gold on a blue and red background and is of arabesque elaborate design. Persian, XVIth Century.

**255—LACQUERED BOOK COVER**

Representing portraits of two youths, male and female, and landscape. Finely executed. Persian, XVIth Century.

**256—AN ALBUM**

Containing twenty-five Indian portrait miniatures of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries, representing Indian and Persian rulers and dignitaries, as follows:

*A*—The signature reads "Sultan Queran Muazzem Pidar-i-Sahib Queran=Sultan Q. M., the father of Sahib Queran." The latter name is generally applied to the well-known conqueror Timur (died 1404), whose father's name, however, was Taragai.

*B*—Sultan Hulagu Khan, the well-known Mongolian Monarch, grandson of Djngiz-Whan, ruler in Persia, 1256-1265.

*C*—Shah Timur, Sahib Queran.

*D*—Shah Rokh, son of the above, 1378-1447.

*E*—Mohammed Shah, Sahib Queran, Emperor from 1719-1748.

*F*—Padishah Farrukhsiyar, predecessor of the above, reigned from 1713-1719.

*G*—Nawab Mubarekad-Daula Nizamal-mulk Cingalic Khan Asaf Jah, the premier of the Emperor Mohammed Shah since 1722. (See Muntakhabul-lughab.)

*H*—Nawab Quamrad-Din Khan Itimad-ad-Daula, Premier of Mohammed Shah and successor of the above. Died 1748.

*I*—Nawab Ibrahim Khan, eldest son of 'Alimardan Khan, contemporary with Shah 'Alam (who reigned from 1706-1712). His biography may be found in "Maatir al-umara" (Bibliotheca indica, Vol. 1, pp. 295-301).

*J*—Nawab Buzurg-Umed-Khan, eldest son of Shayista-Khan, nephew of the famous wife of the Emperor Jhangir Nur-i-Mahal (see below, letters U and V). His biography is given in "Maatir al-umara," Vol. 1, p. 453 ff. Died 1693.

*K*—Nawab Khankhanan, Minister of the Emperor Jhangir.

*L*—Shahzada Mohammed 'Azim as-san, son of the Emperor Shah-'Alam. Died 1172.

*M*—Mir Mohammed Salakh Khan, officer of the Emperor Aurangzeb and brother of the above.

*N*—Nawab Shahamat Jang, at one time an adherent of Dara Shikuh, and later went over to Aurangzeb. Died about 1670.

*O*—Saiyid 'Ali Khan, officer of the Emperor Aurangzeb.

*P*—Nawab Satabat Jang (?). If the name has been correctly read, which, however, cannot be ascertained for certain, this represents the third son of Nizam Al-mulk. (See above, letter G.)

*Q*—Nawab Ala ad-Daula.

*R*—Nawab Husain quli Khan. A portrait of this monarch dating from the time of Aurangzeb is in the possession of the British Museum. (See Rieu, Catalogue of the Persian Miniatures, Vol. II, p. 783.)

*S*—Nawab Ja'far Ali Khan Shuja 'el-mulk, the Governor of Bengal and the Mohammed Shah, middle of the XVIIIth Century, he came much into contact with the English in Calcutta.

*T*—Female Portrait—Nawab Zeb an-nisa, eldest daughter of the Emperor Aurangzeb.

*U*—Nur-i-jihan Begum, the favorite wife of the Emperor Jihangir, to whose memory the Emperor built the famous mausoleum Taj-i-Mahal, in Agra. She was also known by her later name Nur-i-Mahal. (See also letter V.)

*V*—Inscription on the picture: Nur-i-Mahal.

*W*—'Ali Naqi Khan, otherwise unknown.

*X*—Nawab Jisarat (?) Khan.

*Y*—Zubdat an-nisa Begum, dukhtar i-'Alamgir, third daughter of the Emperor Aurangzeb.



**257—LEPORELLO ALBUM OF PERSIAN ORIGIN**

The two covers are painted with colored figures. The book contains some specimens of various types of writing, which consist of Persian and Arabic verses, and is illustrated with a large number of miniatures representing figures, animals, flower studies, birds, etc.

**258—ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT**

Koran, written in Cufic characters on parchment, containing 112 leaves, it has two early Mohammedan illuminated title pages in relief enamel and gold and illumination of like manner reoccurs in most of the pages. It is labeled by a posterior inscription: "Belonged to the most venerable Saint Ali." Arabian art. 1st Century (A. H.).

**259—ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT**

Koran, written finely in nestalic and illuminated. Signed: "Alaad-Din-i-Tabrizi. In the year of 615 A. H." Persian, XIIIth Century.

**260—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Zoological and botanical treatises. Written in Arabic and nestalic characters with ornamental Cufic chapter headings, and enameled and gilt illuminations in keeping with early Christian book ornamentations. It contains thirty-two drawings of mostly animal representations, drawn with remarkable simplicity and freedom, by which means a highly expressive result has been achieved; never equalled in any of the productions of later periods. Persian, XIIIth Century.

**261—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Khamseh-i-Nizami. Five books of romantic epics by the celebrated Persian poet "Nizami" (died 1200 A. D.). There are two entirely illuminated title pages for each of the five books, ten in all, and twenty illustrations denoting principal events as related in the book; both illustrations and illuminations are in perfect preservation.

Note—The book is not dated, but the general character

of ornamentation and style of painting, together with the identity of this writing with that of Koran of No. 259 (which is dated 615 A. H.), puts it beyond a doubt that this manuscript must have been of early XIVth Century, executed under the influence of Chinese pictorial art brought into Persia by Mongolian invaders. Extremely rare example of Samarkand school.

## 262—ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT

Koran, in two volumes magnificently written by Sultan-Jbrahim, the grandson of Emperor Timourlenk, the great (died 1404 A. D.). It is illuminated representing two royal monograms and two title pages (unwan) in enamel and gold. The margins of all the pages and the spaces between the lines of writings are illuminated in a like manner; they form a graceful combination of floral designs and elaborate arabesque scrolls.

Signed and dated at the end: "By humble Sultan (Emperor) Jbrahim, Son of Shah-Rokh, Son of the great Timourlenk, terminated fourth day of Ramazan in the year of eight hundred and thirty Hedjir."

On the last page of the second volume there is the following inscription, being the autograph of Aurengzeb, the Emperor of India, and grandson of Emperor Akbar, and runs: "This secret book, this venerable and grand Koran, is written by the most noble of rulers of the time, the great Sultan of Epoch, Sultan-Ibrahim, Son of Shah-Rokh, Son of Amir-Timour Sahib-Quiran. May God place him in the palace of Paradise and I in need of mercy of Allah and his prophet. Aurengzeb, Son of Sultan of Sultans, the most just Emperor Sahib-ed-Din (protector of Religion) Mohammed II. May God render his reign eternal. In the year of 1048 Hedjir of prophet. May God's salutations visit him."

Note—This manuscript having been written early in the Fifteenth Century by Emperor Ibrahim (who was noted for his literary and artistic talents), and treasured two hundred years later by Emperor Aurengzeb (before his accession to the throne of his father as Emperor of India)

must have been illuminated at the time, and by the order of the latter is tolerably certain. The framework of the autograph of Aurengzeb is of an identical ornamentation with the general illumination of the work, and evidently contemporary to the writing of memoranda.

**263—ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT**

Calendar written in very beautiful "Nestalic," and inscribed: "Fars." It is possible this is the signature of the unknown author. Dated 848 A. H. Persian, XVth Century.

**264—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Shahname of Firdowsi, with full-page miniature illustrations and two illuminated title pages in gold and enamel, written by Abdoul Wahab, the calligraphist. Dated 976 Hedjir. Persian, XVIth Century. Fine lacquer binding of later period.

**265—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Koulliat poetry by Saadi, containing twelve miniature full-page illustrations and fourteen finely illuminated title pages, executed in gold and enamel. Persian, second half of the XVI Century, the cover of a later period.

**266—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Beautiful writing by Mohammed Ghavami, containing twenty illustrated pages, one illuminated page, and chapter head. Dated 972 Hedjir.

**267—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Very fine writing, containing ten illustrated pages, five illuminated chapter heads and two full pages of illuminations. Persian, second half of XVIth Century.

**268—ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT**

Rolled Koran, written very skilfully in various styles of Arabian characters and enameled by means of illuminated decorations. Persian, XVIth Century.

269—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT

It contains one chapter head and one exquisite miniature painting, the margins of every page are ornamented with floral scrolls in gold. Persian, early XVIth Century.

270—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT

Containing two full-page enameled illuminations, six illuminated chapter heads and seventeen illustrations. Persian, XVIth Century.

271—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT

Astronomy, written finely in nestalic character. It contains twelve miniature paintings of remarkably masterful execution and in perfect state of preservation. Signed and dated: "Mohammed-Youssouf-Malka at Hadjipour, (India) in the year of 991 A. H."

272—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT

Koulliat of Saadi, finely written in nestalic with a number of illuminated unwan and ten miniature paintings. XVIth Century.

273—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT

Written for Mohammed-el-Ghavam-el-Shirazi with a very fine enameled unwan and four miniature paintings. XVIth Century.

(Note) There are a number of seals attached, including that of the late Grand Vizier, as the possessors of this book.

274—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT

Koulliat or complete works of Saadi, very finely written and ornamented with eight enameled title pages and fifteen exquisite miniature paintings; bound in a leather cover with relief gilt decoration. Persian, XVIth Century.

**275—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Shah-Nameh of Ferdowsi, ornamented with 4 illuminated unwans and 22 miniatures. Labeled: "at Tabriz (Persia) 27th of the month of Sheval in the year of 982 Hedjir." Persian, late XVIth Century.

**276—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Ornamented with two illuminated title pages. There are two illustrated pages containing in each three portraits of men. The lines of writings which convey verses are divided by enameled and gilt bands, the margins of every page are richly decorated with figures of animals and birds and arabesque and floral designs. Persian, XVIth Century.

**277—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

"Diwan of Hafiz," the celebrated poet. Containing five miniatures dated "967 A. H." XVIth Century.

**278—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Diwan of Hassan containing 5 miniature paintings after the school of Behzad. Written by Dehlevy of Delhy. XVIth Century.

**279—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Leyla-i-Madjnoun. It has illuminated unwan and two illustrations after Behzad.

Signed: "Humble Mohammed Baghir, son of Mir Ali Caligraphist, in the year 932 A. H."

This book has a binding decorated in animal representation in relief.

**280—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Very fine writing, containing five illustrations, three illuminated pages and two chapter heads. Every page is ornamented in gold and enamel, bearing the seal of the Grand Vizier of Fatali-Shah, under his autograph dedicating the book to his daughter, Kohkab Khanum. Persian, XVIIth Century.



**281—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Verses by Amir-Shir-Ali, written in fine nestalic on pink paper. There is one illuminated page and five full-page illustrations of the school of Behzad—each page of the book is decorated by enameled ornamentations enriched with gold. The cover of this book, which is contemporary work of bookbinding, is of a filigree and embossed work of great beauty. The book is dated 988 A. H. Persian.

**282—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

It is ornamented by one illuminated unwan and twenty miniature paintings. Indo-Persian, XVIIIth Century.

**283—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Containing one illuminated title page and eight illustrations. Persian, late XVIIth Century.

**284—ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT**

Koran, finely written and enriched with illuminations on nearly every page in arabesque designs and beginning with two title pages of illumination with a golden arabesque design of relief in a gold leather binding. Persian, XVIIIth Century.

**285—MANUSCRIPT**

Talisman of occult science translated from Greek into Arabic. It contains a number of tinted designs finely drawn. Dated: "25th day of the month of Sheval in the year of 1028 A. H."

**286—ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT**

Shah-Nameh of Ferdowsi and another legendary poetry called "Djang-Nameh," both combined and forming one volume; illustrated by 86 miniature paintings and five illuminated unwans. Signed: "Saif-ed-Din-Gadir in the year 1142 Hedjir and 7th day of month Safar."

287—ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT

Koran, written in Arabic and having between the lines translation into Persian. On the end there is a contemporary label which runs: "Executed by order of the great Physician, the second Messiah, the successor of Avicenne the glory of medical science, he who possesses all the apparent and secret sciences: Mirza-Mohammed-Hussein-Tabib and me the humble Mohammed, Son of Abdos-Samad of Shiraz. In the year of 1229 A. H." Persian.

288—ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT

Portion of Koran in Arabic with Persian translation and traditional amendments, richly illuminated in gold and polychromatic enamels bound in a fine lacquer binding. Persian, XVIIIth Century.











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